

24280

Z/017/61/050/008/002/002

D247/D305

Humid-heat microclimatic...

(1) reaches with its end (2) into the test tube (4) which contains some water or salt solution (5). The insulator plug (3) is made of rubber, cast resin, or some plastic material and encloses tightly the cable (1), the individual wires of which serve as electrodes. When the tube is heated, a water pressure develops, characteristic for this certain temperature. The effect of the humidity on the insulation varnish can be measured by applying d/c or a/c to some of the cable wires (1a, 1b,...). If an insulated single-lead specimen is tested, another electrode is led through the plug; a special test-tube arrangement contains mercury and can be tilted, so that the influences of water, otherwise surrounding the tested insulator, are eliminated. Compared with the conventional climatic test method, the novel microclimatic test equipment is less expensive, more precise, and easier to operate. These advantages could be verified by practical tests. There are 7 figures and 10 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: M. Rychtera: Factors of Acceleration of the Artificial Climatic Test "Cyclic Damp Heat" for Dielectrics in Comparison with Exposures in the Humid Tropics, Acta Technica CSAV (1960), p. 441.

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Z/017/61/050/008/002/002

D247/D305

Humid-heat microclimatic...

ASSOCIATION: Státní výzkumný ústav silnoproudové elektrotechniky
(State Research Institute for Heavy-Current Engineering).

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1960



Figure 1

Schematic diagram of the
test tube for microcli-
matic testing of insulation
varnish on a multiwire
cable.

✓

Obr. 1. Schematické
znázornění příprav-
ky pro mikroklima-
tickou zkoušku laku
na několikažilovém
kabelu.

Card 3/3

POPELKA, J.; RYCHTR, L.

Balance liquidity-liquidity for the butene-butadiene-(1,3)-ammoniacal copper monoacetate system. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3553-3561 N '59. (EEAI 9:5)

1. Forschungsinstitut für synthetischen Kautschuk, Gottwaldov.
(Systems (Chemistry)) (Butene) (Butadiene) (Copper acetates)

RYCHTER, Zdenek; LEMEZ, Leo

Vascular system of the chick embryo. V. Developmental and experimental morphology of the proximal interstitial cushion of the heart bulb. Cz. morfologie 8 no.1:32-49 '60. (KEAI 9:5)

1. Anatomicky ustav lebarske fakulty Karlovy university, Prague.
(CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM) (HEART)
(EMBRYOLOGY) (FETUS)

RYCZEK, M.

The presence of germanium and gallium in bituminous coal and methods of their enrichment. p. 420.

PRZEGLAD GORNICZY. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Gornictwa) Katowice, Poland, Vol. 15, no. 9, Sept. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.

Uncl.

COUNTRY : Poland

D

CATEGORY :

A.B. JOUR. : RZKam., No. 1959, No. 85794

LOCALITY : Ryka, W.

II. : Adinol Contact Zone at Barda

III. : Kwart. geol., 1957, 1, No 1, 163-167, 215

ABSTRACT : Description of exocontact zone of diabase
in the contact zone. The following subzones are differentiated:
1) in the contact zone, 2) spilositic, 3) slightly silicified
Gabbro. Chemical composition of adinol is described
and the principal chemico-petrographic characteristics of
the process of alteration at the contact zone are considered.
G. Vorobyev.

CARD:

50

RYKOVSKIY, A.S.

Studying the helminth fauna of moose and factors influencing its
formation. Trudy Gel'm. lab. 9:253-263 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(PARASITES--MOOSE) (WORMS, INTESTINAL AND PARASITIC)

RYNIEC, T.

Construction of injection forms. p. 105.

ODZIEZ. (Centralne Zarzady Przemyslu Dzieniarskiego, Odziezowego i Pon-
czosznego) Lodz, Poland, Vol. 10, no. 5, May 1959

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC., Vol. 9, No. 1, ^{Jan.}1960

Uncl.

RYPALO, D.

Some problems in cooperation among collective farms. Sel'.stroï.
14 no.10:16-17 0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Starshiy inspektor Latviyskoy respublikanskoy kontory
Sel'khozbanka.
(Latvia--Construction industry)

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia
CATEGORY :

H-23

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., No. 1959, No. 87937

AUTHOR : Goldstein, D.L.; Rysakov, M.V.; Skripnik, L.M.
INSTIT. : All Union Scientific Research Institute of **
TITLE : Hydrogenation Refining of Mineral Oil

ORIG. PUB. : Chem. promysl, 1958, 8, No 11, 574-576

ABSTRACT : Description of method developed at All Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum (USSR, Moscow) for hydrogenation refining (HR) of power-engineering oil and motor oil, over Co-Mo catalyst at pressure of 40-300 atmospheres. As a result of HR the transformer- and turbine oil becomes highly stable to oxidation without addition of special inhibitors. Viscosity of refined oil for motors can be raised by addition of polyisobutylene; solidification point lowered with polymethacrylate. Motor fuel is obtained as a byproduct of the HR process. -- Ya. Satunovskiy

CARD:

- * Druzhinina, A.V.; Rogov, S.P.
- ** Petroleum (USSR, Moscow)

96525

Z/009/60/010/02/020/026
E142/E235

15.9200

AUTHOR: Ryšánek, A.

TITLE: The Preparation of Concentrated Synthetic Latexes¹⁵

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1960, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 100-102

ABSTRACT: The author discusses the optimum conditions for emulsion polymerisation processes. The selection of suitable apparatus, raw materials and physical and chemical parameters is most important. The optimum polymerisation conditions can be deduced from the theoretical investigations on the kinetics of emulsion polymerisation which were discussed in an earlier publication (Ref 7). It was shown that the degree of purity of the monomer and the intensity of the initiation affect the period of the initial and final phases of the polymerisation reaction i.e. that a sufficiently high degree of purity of the monomer and intensity of initiation make it possible to obtain almost linear polymerisation curve. Under these conditions the rate of polymerisation, at constant temperature, depends only on the number of polymerisation particles. If insufficiently pure monomers are used the total time of polymerisation does

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The Preparation of Concentrated Synthetic Latexes

not depend on the number of particles, but on the intensity of initiation. The latter depends on the concentration of the initiator and it is possible that the high concentration of the electrolyte affects the colloidal chemical stability of the system and makes it impossible to prepare concentrated latexes. Equations are derived for the quantity of emulsifier required for the stabilisation of the latex and the relation between the consumption of emulsifier and the content of polymer in the latex is plotted in Fig 1. The graph in Fig 3 shows the relation between the quantity of emulsifier required for the stabilisation of the latex particle and its concentration and Fig 4 the dependence of the size of the particles and the consumption of the emulsifier on the number of particles and concentration of the latex. This graph makes it possible to determine the amount of emulsifier necessary for stabilising a latex with a determined number of particles and fixed concentration of the latex as well as the size of the particles obtained during the polymerisation. It is possible to calculate the number of particles required

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E142/E235

The Preparation of Concentrated Synthetic Latexes

for the polymerisation reaction if the concentration of the latex and the maximum consumption of the emulsifier are given. The graph (Fig 4) can also be used for calculating conditions under which the consumption of the emulsifier can be reduced. There are 4 figures and 7 English references.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav makromolekulární chemie, Brno
(Research Institute for Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1959

Card 3/3

68765

24,5200
AUTHOR:

Rychkov, A. I.

S/170/59/002/11/009/024
B014/B014

TITLE:

The Interrelation Between the Heat Exchange in Boiling and the Internal (Molecular) Pressure of a Liquid

PERIODICAL:

Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 11, pp 63-72
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

By way of introduction it is pointed out that the calculation of the internal pressure is extremely difficult, and the thermodynamic equation (1) which furnishes the best quantitative results is given. Proceeding from the van der Waals equation the author gives the approximate formula (6) for the calculation of the work function of a certain amount of vapor. On the basis of the extensive material of experimental studies concerning the heat exchange in boiling, the author explains some important facts: The dependence of the heat-exchange coefficient on the internal cohesion pressure K for boiling liquids at atmospheric pressure and under various thermal stresses q is diagrammatically represented in figure 3. The theory developed by S. S. Kutateladze leads to the problem of experimental determination of equation (8). The formulations of this equation suggested by various authors show no satisfactory results, and the attempt is made to set up a system of differential equations which describes the heat exchange for strong boiling in consideration of convection. This system was used to set up a system

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The Interrelation Between the Heat Exchange in Boiling
and the Internal (Molecular) Pressure of a Liquid

S/170/59/002/11/009/024
B014/B014

of criteria of similarity. In the following the author discusses the Clausius-Clapeyron equation, as well as those for the heat exchange and the motion. The complex character of the effects does not permit an analytical or experimental solution of the problem. On the basis of the above-mentioned thermodynamic relations the author derives four criteria with the help of the theory of similarity, which are summarized in (24). The problem described consists in the obtaining of function (25). Equation (29) is this function. Figure 4 illustrates a comparison between the values thus obtained and experimental results, which shows good agreement between experimental and calculated values. There are 4 figures and 11 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, g. Moskva
(Institute of Chemical Engineering, City of Moscow)

Card 2/2

RYCHKOV, A.I.; SHAKHOVA, N.A.

Calculating the rate of pseudo-liquification of mono- and polydisperse materials. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. no.9:92-96 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya, g. Moskva.
(Fluid dynamics)

06571

SOV/170-59-9-12/18

10(2)

AUTHORS: Rychkov, A.I., Shakhova, N.A.

TITLE: On the Calculation of the Rate of Pseudo-Fluidization of Mono- and Poly-disperse Materials

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 9, pp 92-96 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the processes of pseudo-fluidization of granular materials and give formula for determining the point of transition of a monodisperse layer into the state of fluidized bed, Formula 1. Making use of the expression given by Zhavoronkov [Refs 1,2] for the coefficient of resistance of a granular layer to gas blowing and of the critical equations proposed by Kasatkin and Akopyan [Ref 3] and Todes and Bondareva [Ref 4], the authors obtain criterial equations of pseudo-fluidization, Formulae 6, 7 and 8, not only for laminar processes but also for the values of Re up to 1,000. The experimental checking of these formulae on the monodisperse layers of zinc concentrate cinder, mercury ore and quartz sand showed that differences between the calculated and experimental data did not exceed 5%. The transition of a polydisperse layer into the state of fluidized bed differs essentially from that of a monodisperse layer. However, it is possible to find a monodisperse layer equivalent to the poly-

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On the Calculation of the Rate of Pseudo-Fluidization of Mono- and Polydisperse Materials

disperse one as far as the rate of pseudo-fluidization is concerned. To do this, it is sufficient to determine the value of equivalent diameter of the particles in the monodisperse layer by using Formula 14. The theoretical results were also in good agreement with experimental data. There are: 3 graphs and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya (Institute of Chemical Machine Building), Moscow.

Card 2/2

SOV/64-59-5-16/28

24(8)

AUTHORS:

Rychkov, A. I., Pospelov, V. K.

TITLE:

Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

PERIODICAL:

Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 5, pp 426-429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Vaporizers of such kind are used of late, that the fluid to be vaporized flows in form of a thin layer over the heating plane. The heat emission of a chemical pure sodium hydroxide solution and of water, during the process of boiling, were examined in such an arrangement (Fig 1). The fluid to be vaporized is lead by a heating tube from a reservoir to the nickel-plated periphery of a perpendicular placed copper tube (1,200 mm long, outside diameter - 30 mm) and flows off over it. The copper tube is heated from inside and is housed in a chamber. The generated steam flows, after condensation, from the upper end of the chamber to a tank and goes back from there to the reservoir. 5, 10, 15 and 25% NaOH-solutions were examined during a wetting of 500-600 and 1,400-1,500 kg/m².hour and under a specific heat current of 20,000 to 60,000 kcal/m².hour, while for water

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SOV/64-59-5-16/28

Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

examination a wetting intensity of 500-600, 870-1,100, and 1,400-1,750 kg/m.hour and a specific heat current of 20,000 to 140,000 kcal/m².hour was applied. The specific heat was determined with respect to the amount of the resulting condensate. The temperature of the copper tube was determined by means of thermocouple elements and a direct-current potentiometer PPTV. The diagrams of the dependence of the heat-emission coefficient α on the specific heat current q under the treatment of different wetting intensities G for water show (Fig 2), that also α increases with q and G . With increasing q and concentration of the sodium hydroxide solution, however, α decreases (Fig 3), i.e. in this case a dependence on the kind of solved substance may be observed. α is greater with the boiling of sodium hydroxide solutions with q -amounts of 25,000-60,000 kcal/m².hour than with the boiling of water. The experimental data may be represented by the equation $\alpha = Aq^n G^m$ (1) for water and by $a = \frac{AG^m}{q^n}$ (2)

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SOV/64-59-5-16/28

Investigation of Heat Emission During the Boiling of Sodium Hydroxide Solutions in Thin Layer

for sodium hydroxide solutions. The amounts of A, m and n depend on the kind of boiling fluid and, in solutions, on their concentration. An increase of the concentration causes a decrease of m and a rise of n. Some values of A, m and n (Table 1) as well as a comparison of heat emission under different conditions (Table 2) are given. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

SOV/86-58-7-30/38

AUTHOR: Rychkov, D. I., Capt, Military Navigator First Class
TITLE: An Orbit Plotting Device (Prokladchik orbit)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 7, pp 80-81 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: The author gives a description of a new plotter which makes it possible to draw orbits on a map from two ground stations prior to a bombing mission. The plotting time takes 3 to 4 minutes. One photo.

Card 1/1

NYCHKOV, D.I., kapitan, voyennyi shturman pervogo klassa.

Orbit setter. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 41 no. 7:80-81 J1 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Maps)

86-58-4-23/27

AUTHOR: Rychkov, D. I., Cap

TITLE: An Efficient Method for Assembling a Group (Ratsional'nyy sposob sbora gruppy)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 4, pp 86-87 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes briefly a simple method by which a group of aircraft can be assembled in the air very rapidly over a limited area under the conditions of heavy overcast. One diagram.

1. Air force operations - USSR

Card 1/1

RYCHKOV, D.I., kapitan, voyenny shturman pervogo klassa.

Effective method of assembling a group. Vest. Vozd. Fl. 40 no.4:
86-87 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Airplanes--Piloting)

RYCHKOV, I. N.

Rychkov, I. N. -- "Interpretation of Aerial Photographs for the Purpose of Organizing Land Exploitation." Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow Inst of the Organization of Land Exploitation, Moscow, 1955 (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, Jun 55, pp 87-104

RYCHKOV, I.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Twenty-five years of agricultural aerial surveying. Geo.i kart.
no.2:61-65 F '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Aerial photogrammetry)
(Soil surveys)

Rychkov, I. N.

6-1-12/16

AUTHOR: Rychkov, I. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: An Analysis of the Technical- and Economical Parameters of Operational Efficiency of the Aero-Photo-Geodetical Enterprises "Sel'khozaeros"yemka" (Analiz tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh pokazateley raboty aerofotogeodezicheskikh predpriyatiy "Sel'khozaeros"yemki")

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 1, pp. 69 - 71 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that on the strength of the data in book-keeping it is not possible to judge the dynamics of the production cost of the production according to the individual types. The experts were successful now in finding a method described here by means of which it is possible to obtain parameters fit for a comparison in relative units and due to which the economical activity of the enterprises can be analyzed much more efficiently. Since the accounting of all works carried out in the printing-office is available - where-
by the operational methods, the scales of the photographs,

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6-1-12/16

An Analysis of the Technical- and Economical Parameters of Operational Efficiency of the Aero-Photo-Geodetical Enterprises "Sel"khozaeros"yemka"

difficulties, and methods of processing must be available - everything is converted with respect to square kilometers. A basis of comparison and a complete survey on the enterprise, or the production cost respectively, are obtained in this way. There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Rychkov, I.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-58-4-6/18

TITLE: On the Problem of the Enlargement of Aerial Photographs
(K voprosu uvelicheniya aerosninkov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp. 36-38 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is shown that it is possible to prove by calculation that the human eye, when looking at an aerial photograph from a distance that is the most favorable for good sight (250 mm) can see two black points separated by a distance of 0.054 mm from each other on a white background. The same is the case with the measurements of a picture of the same size and up to 18 lines per mm. It is then shown what objects of extremely small size can be photographed from the air. A comparison of both data shows that in the case of favorable optical conditions the photographing system is able to take photos of objects the size of which on the picture is from 4 to 5 times smaller than the resolving power of the human eye. In the case of average optical contrasts it is twice as small. If conditions are unfavorable the resolving power of the system is nearly equal to that of the eye. Therefore, aerial photographs ought to be enlarged only if the resolving power of

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On the Problem of the Enlargement of Aerial Photographs

6-58-4-6/18

the system is greater than that of the human eye. The opinion otherwise held that enlargement of a picture in all cases increases the possibilities of its utilization is wrong. Besides utilization, also purely graphical aims were followed when enlarging. For the sake of utilization it should always be endeavored to increase the scale of the aerial not by means of a longer focusing distance at the objective, but by reducing flight altitude and by using wide-angle objectives. The reproduction of small objects depends mainly on the ratio between length and width and on the height of the objects. There are 2 tables, and 3 references, all of which are Soviet.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Aerial photographs--Enlargement
 2. Aerial photography
- Procedures

Card 2/2

3(2)

SOV/6-59-2-15/22

AUTHOR: Rychkov, I. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: New Method for the Compilation of Drawing-plans (Novyy sposob sostavleniya chertezhnykh planov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 2, p 64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In plain areas the following method can be applied for the compilation of plans of the area within the limits of cultivation or the limits of the frames of trapezoidal shape. The technical process of developing the initial plan does not differ from the common one (apart from the transparent material (astralon etc) on which it is obtained). After a corresponding check the initial plan and the rectified air photographs are passed on to the drawing-office, where the air photographs are put successively under the initial plan. The distorted points are then caused to coincide. The outlines are drawn on it. It must be taken into account that the air photographs can be used only within the range of the rectifying figure. The plan designed on the transparent pad is finished after correction, drawing up and acceptance. These originals can be reproduced by means of copying apparatus. Negatives are to be taken before, from which helio-

Card 1/2

New Method for the Compilation of Drawing-plans

SOV/6-59-2-15/22

graphic prints can be obtained.

Card 2/2

RYCHKOV, I.N.

Results of using aerial photogrammetry for agricultural needs
in the U.S.S.R. during the period 1931-1956. Trudy Lab.
aeromet.7:265-270 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Sel'khozaeros'yemka.
(Aerial photogrammetry) (Agriculture--Maps)

RYCHKOV, I. N.

Problems of the Agricultural Interpretation of Aerial Photographs with Simultaneous Scientific Soil Investigation."

report presented at the Regular Scientific Conf. on Soil Sci., Geodesy and Aerophotogeodesy (Section for Soil Sci.) at the MIZ (Moscow Inst. for Soil Sci. Engineering.)

Dir., All-Union Authority for Agricultural Aerial Photography.

RYCHKOV, I.N.

Methods of calculating labor productivity in carrying out aerial
photographic surveys. Geod. i kart. no.11:51-53 N '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Aerial photogrammetry--Labor productivity)

RYCHKOV, I.N,

Use of a telescopic tower for the observation of signs. Geod. i kart.
no.5:54-56 My '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Surveying)

RYCHKOV, I.Ya., dotsent, kandidat yuridicheskikh nauk

Consultation on the right of mothers and children. Vop.okh.mat.
1 det. 1 no.2:96 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(MOTHERS)

BELOUS, I.Kh., st. nauchn. sotr.; KAZANSKIY, Yu.P.; VDOVIN, V.V.;
 KLYAROVSKIY, V.M.; KUZNETSOV, V.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.V.;
 NOVOZHILOV, V.I.; SENDERZON, E.M.; AKAYEV, M.S.; BABIN,
 A.A.; BERDNIKOV, A.P.; GORYUKHIN, Ye.Ya.; NAGORSKIY, M.P.;
 PIVEN', N.M.; BAKANOV, G.Ye.; GEBLER, I.V.; SMOLYANINOV,
 N.M.; SMOLYANINOVA, S.I.; YUSHIN, V.I.; D'YAKONOVA, N.D.;
 REZAPOV, N.M.; KASHTANOV, V.A.; GOL'BERT, A.V.; SIDOROV,
 A.P.; GARMASH, A.A.; BYKOV, M.S.; BORODIN, L.V.; RYCHKOV,
 L.F.; KUCHIN, M.I.; SHAKHOV, F.N., glav. red.; SHFAKOVSKAYA,
 L.I., red.

[West Siberian iron ore basin] Zapadno-Sibirskii zhelezorud-
 nyi bassein. Novosibirsk. Red.-izd. otdel Sibirskogo otd-
 niia AN SSSR, 1964. 447 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geo-
 logii i geofiziki. 2. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo
 otdeleniya AN SSSR (for Belous, Kazanskiy, Vdovin, Klyarovskiy,
 Kuznetsov, Nikolayeva, Novozhilov, Senderzon). 3. Institut
 gornogo dela (for Akayev). 4. Novosibirskoye geologicheskoye
 upravleniye Ministerstva geologii i okhrany neдр SSSR (for
 Babin, Berdnikov, Goryukhin, Nagorskiy, Piven').

(Continued on next card)

BELOUS, N.Kh.---(continued). Card 2.

Tomskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Bakanov, Gebler, Smolyaninov, Smolyaninova). 5. Sibirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya (for Yushin, D'yakonova, Rezapov, Kashtanov, Gol'bert). 6. Institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Garmash). 7. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut (for Bykov, Borodin, Rychkov). 8. Tomskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Kuchin). 9. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Shakhov).

RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh; KABANOV, V.F., inzh;

Dressing of Abakan ores. Gor.zhur. no.11:68-72 N '48.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Abakan--Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TSHULER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KUROCHKIN, A.N., inzh.; KARMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.P., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; RUSTAMOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; KRASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; RAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.P., inzh.; ZUBAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.N., inzh.; DEKHTYAREV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT, A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; POKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Iron mining and ore dressing industry] Zhelezorudnaya promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gosgortekhzdat, 1962. 439 p.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Tsentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii.
(Iron mines and mining) (Ore dressing)

SOV/127-58-11-14/16

AUTHORS: Rychkov, L.F. and Kabanov, V.F., Engineers

TITLE: The Concentration of the Abakan Ores (Obogashcheniye Abakanskikh rud)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 11, pp 68 - 72 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The iron ore produced from the Abakan deposit is first processed at the Abakanskaya drobil'no-obogatitel'naya fabrika (Abakan Crushing-Concentrating Mill) where the large tailings are separated, and the intermediate product is sent to the Abagurskaya obogatitel'naya fabrika (Abagur Concentration Mill). The yearly output of the Abakan mill is 1,500,000 tons and will be increased to 2,500,000 tons. The output of the Abagur mill is about 3,000 tons a day. Production at both of these mills is below the planned quantities, mainly because the upper layers of the Abakan deposit are poorer in iron content than was expected. Different technical and economical indicators of work in both mills are shown in tables 1-4. There are 2 schematic diagrams and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (The Kuznetsk Metallurgical Kombinat)

Card 1/1

1. Iron ores--Processing

BARBARICH, M.V.; RYCHKOV, L.P.

Making sprocket teeth for chain gear by hot knurling. Kuz.-
shtam. proizv. 5 no.9:5-9 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

RYCHKOV, M.

We are introducing reinforced concrete construction elements and details. Sil'.bud. 9 no.11:12-13 II '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Pervomayskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii Nikolayevskoy oblasti.
(Nikolayevsk Province--Precast concrete construction)

RYCHKOV, N., gvardii polkovnik

Ultrashortwave radio communication in mountainous regions. Voen.
sviaz. 16 no. 6:17-18 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Radio, Shortwave)

RYCHKOV, N. I.

14(JO) SOV/99-59-6-13/13

AUTHOR: Sharov, N.A., Engineer

TITLE: Conference on Problems of Crop Irrigation Mechanization in the USSR

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1959, Nr 6, pp 61-64, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article describes the Conference on Problems of Crops Irrigation Mechanization in the USSR called by the Vsesoyuzny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva (All-Union Research Institute of Agriculture Mechanization) and held in Moscow from March 18 to 21, 1959. The conference was dedicated to problems of sprinkling. The following organizations were represented in it: research institutes of higher water economy corporations, institutions of higher learning, special design offices, planning organizations, industrial enterprises from the Uzbek, Ukrainian, Azerbaijan, Georgian, Kirgiz, Kazakh, Turkmen, and the Moldavian SSR, the MVDK, as well as the Gosudarstvennyy Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Pri Sovetskoye Ministroy SSSR (State Scientific Research Institute Attached to the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR), the Giprokhob, and the Ministerstvo sel'skogo khozyaystva i lesa (Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR). In all, 250 specialists and representatives of at least 53 organizations. The conference had its past developments summed up and made several decisions to promote irrigation mechanization. The following reports were delivered there: A.Y. Krasnichenko, Director of the VISHOM, made an introductory speech; G.F. Rechetov, Senior Engineer of the Upravleniye novoy tekhniki i ispytaniya mashin MSKh SSSR (New Equipment and Machinery Testing Administration of the MSKh USSR), lectured on "Present-Day Condition and Work Outlook for the Creation of New Sprinklers"; Candidate of Technical Sciences B.M. Vebdev, VISHOM, - on his institute's laboratory work; Candidate of Technical Sciences S.M. Guseyn-Zade, Representative of the ASMIIGM, - on sprinkling in the Azerbaydzhan SSR; Candidate of Technical Sciences V.I. Kalinitskiy, GrumNIGM, - on sprinkling in the Georgian SSR; R.I. Krenkov, Manager of the Irrigation Engineering Section of the Moskovskaya opytno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya (Moscow Station for Testing and Sprinkling Experiments), - on sprinkling in the Morkovskaya Oblast'; V.I. Bogdanovich, Scientific Worker of the UMNIGM, - on sprinkling in the Ukraine; V.P. Vitta, Senior Scientific Worker and Representative of the KuzbNIGM, - on sprinkling mechanization; A.M. Koryagin, Scientific Worker of the Institut sel'skogo khozyaystva i lesa Doku-movskiy, - on the Institute of Agriculture (Imeni Dokuchayev), - on mobile sprinkling systems in the Central Chernomoznaya; P. Shtrom, Chief Engineer of the Magnitogorskiy molochno-ovochnyy sovhoz (Milk and Vegetable-Growing Sovkhoz) (Usslen-togorsk Milk and Vegetable-Growing Sovkhoz) on sprinkling vegetables and potatoes in Southern Ural; Engineer-Hydratechnician P.N. Kur'yev - on sprinkling cotton at the Sovkhoz "Yakh-Tal", with an expedition of the SAMIBI doing appraisal work.

Card 1/4

Card 2/4

Card 3/4

ASSOCIATION: Glavdortsoz MSKh SSSR

Card 4/4

USSR-10-61,002

RYCHKOV, N.S.

KOMKOV, V.N.; RYCHKOV, N.S.; AREF'YEV, I.I., red.; BURMAN, M.Ye., red.;
FAYNSHTAYN, Ya.I., red.; KUBANIN, Z.I., red.; KOVALEVSKAYA, A.I.,
red.; SOKOLOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

["Vegetables and Canned Goods" Pavilion, a guidebook. Pavil'on
"Ovoshchi i konservy"; putevoditel'. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,
1957. 43 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Vsesoyuznaya promyshlennaya vystavka, 1957.
(Moscow--Exhibitions) (Canning and preserving industry)

RYCHKOV, P.

~~Without~~ Without help and guidance. Sov. foto 18 no.4:21-24 Ap '58.

(MIRA 11:6)

1.Spetsial'nyy korrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskoye foto."
(Photography)

55230

31967
S/081/61/000/023/034/061
B138/B101

AUTHORS: Rychkov, R. S., Berkutova, I. D., Glukhareva, N. A.,
Gofman, A. K., Kuznetsova, G. A., Smirnova, N. B.

TITLE: Use of the radioactivation method in analyzing
microimpurities in semiconductor materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 317, abstract
23K66 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar.
kh-ve. SSSR. v. I", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 267-273)

TEXT: Standard procedures have been developed and tested in practice for
the activation analysis of Cu, Sb, Zn, In, Ga, Ta, As, Na, Mn, Cr, Au, W,
Fe, La, Br, Co, Se, and other microimpurities in silicon, germanium,
graphite, silicon-carbide, quartz, aluminum, aluminum oxide, deionized and
distilled water, repeatedly distilled acids, and other substances. The
basis of the method is the preliminary gamma spectrometric study of the
impurity composition of materials of a given purity. The technology
includes a method for decomposing the specimen; evaporating the isotopes
of the basic material from total impurities; eliminating microimpurities

Card 1/2

31967

S/081/61/000/023/034/061

B138/B101

Use of the radioactivation method...

which might interfere with the gamma spectrometric measurements;
radiochemical separation of individual impurities into separate
measurable samples. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 2/2

BURLAY, Yu.; RYCHKOV, S.

Using a kinescope with broken cathode. Radio no. 6:62 Je '55.
(Television--Picture tubes) (MIRA 8:8)

MENDLINA, N.G.; NOVOSELOVA, A.A.; RYCHKOV, R.S.

Dissolution of micropowders of fused aluminum oxide and the
determination of impurities it contains. Zav.lab. no.11:1293-1294
'59. (MIRA 13:4)

(Aluminum oxides) (Metals-- Analysis)

112-57-8-16666

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 8, p 100 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Rychkov, S. I.

TITLE: Lengthening the Life of Brake-Magnet Coils (Suggestion by V. I. Ovchinnikov) (Udlineniye sroka sluzhby katushek tormoznykh elektromagnitov) (Predlozheniye V. I. Ovchinnikova)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR (Collection of Efficiency Suggestions, Ministry of the Electrical-Engineering Industry, USSR), 1956, Nr 6 (64), p 14

ABSTRACT: This article suggests bitumen impregnation of coils to improve turn-to-turn insulation. The coils are dried in a vacuum at atmospheric pressure, and are impregnated for three hours at 7.5-atm pressure. The bitumen used for impregnation is Ufa 5 GOST 1544-52. The entire process of impregnation, including drying and heating the coils, and loading and unloading the tank, takes fifteen hours. The life of the impregnated coils increases four times.

B.S.B.

Card 1/1

RYCHKOV, V.

Italy, a NATO air and rocket base. Vest. Vozd. Fl. no.12:
91-92 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Italy—Military bases, American)
(North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

3/CB1/63/000/002/068/088
B160/B144

AUTHORS: Bulavin, A. S., Rychkov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Experiments in the production of aromatized gasolines

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1963, 459, abstract
2P112 (Novosti neft. i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka i nefte-
khimiya, no. 6, 1962, 15 - 17)

TEXT: Some details are given of the Omsk NPZ's experiments in producing high-octane gasolines by aromatizing the 85 - 180°C (85 - 165°C) fraction of straight-run gasoline on an Al-Mo catalyst. In this operation the dehydrocyclization reactions proceed quite vigorously, up to 23% of the paraffin hydrocarbons undergoing conversion. The average actual data on the quality of the crude and the aromatized gasoline and the optimum aromatization conditions are given. A 20% increase in the amount of aromatized gasolines over the amount produced previously is shown to raise the octane number of gasolines produced by the refinery by an average of 3 points. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

RYCHKOVA, A.G.

Chemical composition of decayed lignin of birch and aspen. Zhur.
prikl. khim. 31 no.2:265-273 1958. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Kafedra khimii Voronezhskogo lesotekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Ligning) (Birch) (Aspen)

S/080/60/033/012/024/024
D209/D305

AUTHORS: Keller, R.E., Rychkova, A.G., and Prudnichenko, Ye.K.
TITLE: Vinyl ethers, their polymers and copolymers for
synthetic alcohols of the Shebenskiy Combine of
Synthetic Aliphatic Acids and Alcohols
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 33, no. 12, 1960,
2801 - 2802

TEXT: In view of the large quantity of alcohols produced at the Shebekinskiy Kombinat (Shebenskiy Combine) in the synthesis of fatty acids from petroleum paraffin the authors decided to test the possibility of using these alcohols as material for preparing vinyl alcohols, their polymers and copolymers. The method of A.Ye. Favorskiy et al (Ref. 4: Zh. obshch. khimii, 13, 1, 1943) was employed in the vinylization process, when three varieties of vinyl ether were obtained with the following boiling points and molecular weights: 165 - 210°, 172.0; 211 - 244°, 224.9; 247 - 276°, 250.6. These fractions are readily polymerized with a FeCl_3 catalyst. ✓
Card 1/2

Vinyl ethers, their polymers ...

S/080/60/033/012/024/024
D209/D305

lyst and are additionally copolymerized with vinyl-butyl, vinyl-amyl and vinyl-furfuryl ethers. The authors also copolymerized vinyl ethers of the fraction boiling at 165 - 210° with styrol in sealed glass ampoules at 60° for 32 hours. The catalyst consisted of benzoyl peroxide, the molecular ratios of vinyl ether to styrol being 1 : 1, 1 : 3, 1 : 7, 3 : 1, 1 : 0, and 0 : 1. The best results, yielding a good plastic copolymer, were obtained with a molecular ratio of 1 : 7. Thus, the authors conclude that much of the alcohol at the Shebenskiy Combine may be converted into vinyl ethers which in turn are easily polymerized and copolymerized with styrol to provide material suitable for the preparation of plastics. There are 2 tables and 4 Soviet-bloc references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Voronezhskiy lesotekhnicheskii institut (Voronezh Institute of Timber Technology)

SUBMITTED: May 30, 1960

Card 2/2

RYCHKOVA, N.

Linguistics and mathematics. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.9:76-77
S '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Philology, Comparative)

RYCHKOVA, N.

A first newspaper for the peasants. Volog. krai no.2:277-284
'60. (MIRA 14:11)

(Russia, Northern--Russian newspapers)

TIKHONOV, V.N.; RYCHKOVA, N.D.

Differential spectrophotometric determination of iron in
the products of titanium and magnesium industry. Zhur. anal.
khim. 18 no.9:1131-1133 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. All-Union Scientific-Research Aluminium-Magnesium
Institute, Branch in Berezniki.

RYCHKOVA, N.N.

Botanical characteristics of the land above the Kungur ice cave.
Okhr. priro. na Urale no.2:155-159 '61.

(MIRA 17:7)

POPKOV, V.I., red.; RUSAKOV, S.I., retsenzent; RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.;
PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the clothier] Spravochnik shveinika. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia." Vol.3. 1964. 397 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

PETROVA, Stella Vladimirovna; VOLKOVA, Nina Mikhaylovna; SARANTSEVA,
L.S., retsenzent; IGNATOVA, G.I., retsenzent; RYCHKOVA,
O.I. red.

[Technology of the tailoring of men's suits] Tekhnologiya
poshiva muzhskikh kostiumov. Moskva, Legkaia industriia,
1964. 269 p. (MIRA 19:1)

AMENUEL', Irina Abramovna; KARPOVA, L.P., retsenzents; BORODINA,
I.V., retsenzents; RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.

[Technology of dressmaker-type women's clothing] Tekhnologiya zhenskogo legkogo plat'ia. Moskva, Legkaya industriia, 1965. 151 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KOZLOV, Vasiliy Petrovich; OBLEZOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
GOROKHOV, Ivan Kuz'mich; RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.;
VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Semiautomatic Class 95 PMZ machine for sewing on buttons and Class 59-A PMZ machine for reinforcing button shanks] Poluavtomaty 95 klassa PMZ dlia prishivaniia pugovits i 59-A klassa PMZ dlia obvivki stolki pugovitsy. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 58 p. (MIRA 17.3)

KOZLOV, Vasily Petrovich; OBLEZOV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; KOKETKIN, Petr Petrovich; RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Seaming sewing machines with slanting needles of the 252 and 262 Class developed by the Podol'sk Mechanical Plant]
Stachivaiushchie shveinye mashiny 252 i 262 klassov PMZ s otkloniaiuschimisia iglami. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963.
51 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Podol'sk--Sewing machines)

IL'YASHENKO, Serafima Andreyevna; NIKOL'SKAYA, Ye.A., retsenzent;
RYCHKOVA, O.I., red.

[Knitting] Viazanie na spitsakh. Moskva, Legkaia in-
dustriia, 1964. 156 p. (MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AR4044004

S/0058/64/000/006/EO49/EO49

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 6E368

AUTHOR: Distler, G. I.; Ry*chkova, S. V.; Chernyak, T. Ye.; Chudakov, V. S.

TITLE: Use of the method of infrared polariscopy to study models of alloy junctions and the influence of mechanical processing on birefringence in Si crystals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metod fotoelektr. infrakrasn. polyariskopii i defektoskopii poluprovodnik. materialov. M., 1962, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: IR polariscopy, alloy junction, silicon crystal, crystal, birefringence

TRANSLATION: Studies high-resistance n-type silicon single crystals grown by the Czochralski method in a vacuum, and He with resistivity of 20-100 ohm-cm. Birefringence in crystals is studied by the method of photoelectric infrared polariscopy. It is found that during crystal growth there arise stressed regions near the lateral face; the stresses reach up to 63 kg/cm². For plates cut perpendicular to the axis of growth it is shown that stresses along the axis of the bar spread non-uniformly; maximum birefringence occurs at the ends of the bar. There were in-

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4044004

vestigated plates cut at an angle to the growth axis. In this case, stresses in regions with maximum birefringence in these plates are considerably smaller in value and spread more uniformly.

SUB CODE: SS, OP

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 00943-56 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(k)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG

ACCESSION NR: AR5004725

S/0275/64/000/010/B009/B009
621.315.592:548.552:546.28

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektronika i yeye primeneniye. Svodnyy tom, Abs. 10B63

AUTHOR: Distler, G. I.; Rychkova, S. V.; Chernyak, T. Ye.; Chudakov, V. S.

TITLE: Using the method of infrared polariscopy for investigation of alloy-junction simulators, and the effect of machining on the birefringence of silicon crystals

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Metod fotoelektr. infrakrasn. polyariskopii i defekroskopii poluprovodnik. materialov. M., 1962, 16-21

TOPIC TAGS: pn junction, silicon crystal birefringence

TRANSLATION: Single n-Si crystals grown in vacuum and in He by the Chokhralskiy method with a resistivity of 20--100 ohms-cm were studied. Simulators of p-n junctions were prepared by alloying Al-foil at 600C. The crystal birefringence was studied by the method of photoelectric IR-polariscopy. It was found that, during the crystal growing, stressed regions near the side surface arise, the stresses reaching 63 kg/cm². In the plates cut along (111), i. e., at right angles to the growth axis, the stresses along the ingot axis are distributed irregularly; the highest birefringence occurs at the ingot ends. Also plates cut along the (100) plane,
Card 1/2

L 00943-66

ACCESSION NR: AR5004725

i. e., at an angle to the growth axis were investigated. In this case, the stresses in the maximum-birefringence regions were much lower and distributed more uniformly than in the plates cut along (111). In the plates intended for devices the stresses were relieved in the process of cutting. In preparation of a p-n junction by the alloy method, a birefringence arises which corresponds to tangential stresses up to 70 kg/cm². Bibliography: 4 titles.

SUB CODE: SS

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2 DP

ORLOVA, M.I.; RYCHKOVA, T.A.

Effectiveness of zinc fertilizers in turf-Podzolic soils of
Leningrad Province. Vest. LGU 20 no.15:79-91 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

YAROVENKO, Ye.Ya.; RYCHKOVA, T.N.

Magnesium 8-hydroxyquinolate. Met. poluch. khim. reak.
i prepar. no.6:54-55 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistyykh khimicheskikh
veshchestv.

RYCHKOVA, T. N.
 Salicylate complexes of aluminum. II. Bahko and T. N. O. PROPERTIES INDEX
 Ryckova, Zhur. Obshch. Khim. (J. Gen. Chem.)
 18, 1617-25 (1948). (1) Complex formation between Al^{+++} and $CaH_2(OH)CO_2Na$ (NaH sal) is demonstrated by the increase of acidity on mixing, which is consistent with the reaction $Hsal^- + Al^{+++} \rightarrow [Al(sal)]^+ + H^+$, in weakly acid soln. With rising pH, and corresponding increase of the concn. of sal^{--} ions, a 2nd and a 3rd stage of complex formation take place consecutively, $Al(sal)^+ + sal^- \rightarrow Al(sal)_2^-$, and $Al(sal)_2^- + sal^- \rightarrow Al(sal)_3^{--}$. (2) The disson. const. K_1 of $[Al(sal)]^+$, $K_1 = [Al^{+++}][sal^-]/[Al(sal)]^+$, was evaluated from the disson. const. of the corresponding Fe^{+++} complex, $K_1' = [Fe^{+++}][sal^-]/[Fe(sal)]^+$ detd. previously (C.A. 40, 70419), and the equil. const. of the reaction $[Fe(sal)]^+ + Al^{+++} \rightleftharpoons [Al(sal)]^+ + Fe^{+++}$, $K = [Al(sal)]^+[Fe^{+++}]/[Fe(sal)]^+[Al^{+++}]$. The latter was detd. experimentally, by the extinction of mixed soln. of $Al(NO_3)_3 + Fe(NO_3)_3 + NaH sal$, at pH 3.0 and ... This gives, as an order of magnitude, $K = 0.5 \times 10^{-12}$, and hence, $K_1 = K/K' \sim 10^{-14}$. Thus, $[Al(sal)]^+$ is about 200 times more stable than the corresponding $[Fe(sal)]^+$ complex ($K' \sim 4 \times 10^{-12}$), but less stable than the $[Cu(sal)]$ complex (2×10^{-10}). (3) The ultraviolet absorption max. of $H_2 sal$ $10^{-3} M$ (at $\sim 300 m\mu$) was found unchanged by addn. of $Al(NO_3)_3$ $2 \times 10^{-3} M$ at pH < 3 , but underwent a distinct shift at pH ~ 3.5 ; this shift persisted and remained const. between pH 4 and 6. If, at pH ~ 3.5 , half of the $H_2 sal$ is free, i.e. in the form $[H(sal)]^+$, the other half bound with the Al^{+++} , $K^* = [Al(sal)]^+[H^+]/[H(sal)]^+[Al^{+++}] = [H^+]/[Al^{+++}]$; since, $K^* = K_1/K_2$, where $K_2 = [H^+][sal^{--}]/[H(sal)]^+$ (2nd disson. const. of $H_2 sal$), $K^* = 3 \times 10^{-11}/1.5 \times 10^{-12} \sim 0.2$, and, as an order of magnitude, $K_1 \sim 2 \times 10^{-14}$, in acceptable agreement with the above $K_1 \sim 10^{-14}$. (4) If for the successive stages of complex formation between Al^{+++} and sal^{--} , the same ratios of the equil. const. are assumed as those detd. for the Fe^{+++} - sal^{--} complexes, it would be expected that $[Al(sal)]^+[sal^-]/[Al(sal)_2^-] \sim 10^{-2}$ and $[Al(sal)_2^-][sal^-]/[Al(sal)_3^{--}] \sim 10^{-2}$. The existence of $[Al(sal)_2^-]$ and $[Al(sal)_3^{--}]$ anions was confirmed by transference expts. in which, in the presence of equil. amts. of Al^{+++} and sal^{--} , $H_2 sal$ was found in the cathodic compartment from pH 5 upwards, but passed into the anodic compartment in the presence of a 45-50-fold excess of NaH sal, pH 6-7; under these conditions, neither Al^{+++} nor sal^{--} was detected in the cathodic compartment.

N. Thon

Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem., AS Ukr SSR

ALB 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BABKO, A.K.; RYCHKOVA, T.N.

Molybdenum pyrocatechin complexes. Ukr.khim.zhur.17 no.2:198-208 '51.
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN USSR.
(Molybdenum) (Pyrocatechol)

SHTERENBERG, L.Ye.; KARASEVA, G.I.; RYCHKOVA, V.B.

Role of diagenesis in the formation of manganese ores.
Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:430-433 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.M.Strakhovym.
(Sverdlovsk Province—Manganese ores)

RYCHKOVA, Ye. K.		25	
Determination of optimum temperature for dyeing with substantive and acid dyes. N. I. Planovskii and B. K. Ruchkova. <i>Anilinosokhnaya Prom.</i> 3, 89-97 (1933).			
A cotton fabric was dyed at temps. from 30° to the b. p. and a wool fabric at 70° to the b. p. under standard conditions; both the amt. of dye fixed by the fabric and the quality of the color were taken into account. Some substantive dyes (Anil Orange G, Anil Green 2B, etc.) give approx. the same shade at all temps., while others give varying shades (Anil Red F, Anil Violet II, etc.); others again, though giving equal intensity of coloring, give purer shades at higher temps. (Congo Red AT, Anil Fast Scarlet 4BS, etc.) or <i>vice versa</i> (Anil Orange R). These differences could not be connected with the purity of the dye. On wool a few dyes (Benzopurpurin AT4B, Anil Orange C and G, Anil Green B) give the best results, at 90°, the rest at the b. p.; the shades obtained with some (Anil Black FF, etc.) vary considerably with the temp. Acid dyes invariably give better results at the b. p. as regards both intensity and purity of color.			
B. C. A.			
ASH-STA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			

L 34953-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) Pc-l/Pr-l RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5008129

S/0138/65/000/003/0019/0023

AUTHOR: Bogdanovich, N. A.; Bol'shakova, Z. N.; Zakharov, N. D.; Rychkova, Ye. K.; Tyuremnova, Z. D.; Al'tov, A. I.; Roderukhina, V. M.

TITLE: The influence of some compositional factors on the stability of rubber made from chlorosulfonated polyethylene in corrosive media

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1965, 19-23

TOPIC TAGS: chlorosulfonated polyethylene, synthetic rubber, acid resistant rubber

ABSTRACT: Because of its high degree of saturation, chlorosulfonated polyethylene is relatively stable in corrosive media. It appeared to be of interest to investigate the effect of various components of these types of rubber on their behaviour toward various corrosive media. The influence of a number of conventional vulcanizing agents, accelerators, plasticizers and fillers was tested. The chemical stability of rubber types prepared from chlorosulfonated polyethylene was compared to the chemical stability of conventional butadiene rubber. The penetrability of each acid was tested by measuring the conductance of water which was separated from the acid by a film of the substance under investigation. Conventional mechanical strength tests were also performed. The test results are shown in tabular and graphic form.

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L 34953-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008129

It was shown that various types of rubber can be prepared from chlorosulfonated polyethylene, whose resistance to acids is superior to that of conventional butadiene rubber. The composition of each product must be designed for the specific use intended. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Yaroslavskiy zavod rezinovykh tekhnicheskikh izdeliy (Yaroslavl' Technical Rubber Equipment Plant); Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskii institut (Yaroslavl' Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3214

Card 2/2

RYCHKOVA, Ye. M.
ORLENKO, N.I., otvetstvennyy red.; RYCHKOVA, Ye.M., red.; SHOLOKHOVA, T.V., red.

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AUTHOR: Sawczuk, Antoni and Rychlewski, Jan (Warsaw)

TITLE: On yield surfaces for plastic shells

PERIODICAL: Archiwum mechaniki stosowanej, v. 12, no. 1,
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TEXT: The authors discuss the geometry of the hyper-surfaces in the space of internal forces representing the yield condition for thin shells, and introduce operations of projection and intersection in such a space to help in classifying the yield surfaces, particularly in cases where some of the internal forces have been eliminated from the relations. The analysis is based mainly on the Huber-Mises yield condition; some results using the Coulomb-Tresca condition are also given. Uniform shells are assumed; sandwich shells are discussed as a special case. Orthogonal co-ordinates on the middle surface of the shell are denoted by indices α, β ($\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$). The relations of interest are those between the moments $M_{\alpha\beta}$ X

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and the membrane forces $N_{\alpha\beta}$ and the rates of change of the strains $\dot{\epsilon}_{\alpha\beta}$ and the curvatures $K_{\alpha\beta}$ (the contribution to plastification of the shear forces being neglected). The relation giving the yield surfaces are similar to those derived by A. A. Ilyushin (Ref. 1: Plastichnost' [Plasticity], Gostekhizdat, Moscow, 1948) for the deformation of elastic-plastic shells, and can be described in a six-dimensional space of forces (as $M_{\alpha\beta} = M_{\beta\alpha}$ and $N_{\alpha\beta} = N_{\beta\alpha}$). In the four-dimensional space needed for an axisymmetric shell, for which $N_{\alpha\beta} = M_{\alpha\beta} = \dot{\epsilon}_{\alpha\beta} = \dot{\chi}_{\alpha\beta} = 0$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$, the strainrate vector $(\dot{\epsilon}_{\alpha\beta}, \dot{\chi}_{\alpha\beta})$ is normal to the yield surface Y , assuming the identity of the yield hypersurface and the plastic potential surface. If one seeks three-dimensional representations of the hypersurface Y , one can consider two types of surface: First, the intersection of Y with a hyperplane such as $N_{11} = 0$, denoted by $Y \cap C_{4,3}^{N_{11}}$, which corresponds to the condition $N_{11} = 0, \dot{\epsilon}_{11} \neq 0$; second the projection of Y on such a hyperplane, $Y \rightarrow C_{4,3}^{N_{11}}$, the boundary of which, denoted by $Y \xrightarrow{k} C_{4,3}^{N_{11}}$, is a

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projection of that part of the hypersurface Y on which $\lambda_{11} = 0$ but $N_{11} \neq 0$. In both cases the three-dimensional strain-rate vector is normal to the three-dimensional representation of the yield hypersurface. The two cases only coincide when the projected hypersurface is symmetric in relation to the hyperplane of projection. It is shown that the four possible types of four-dimensional representation, obtained analogously for the general six-dimensional case using the hyperplane $C_{6,4}^{N_{12}, M_{12}}$, coincide because of symmetry, so that the four-dimensional representation obtained is unambiguous, and useful in general. This applied to the sandwich shell (two sheets of rigid-plastic material separated by a layer carrying the shear forces), the four-dimensional yield hypersurface Y_H for which is obtained, with $M_{12} = N_{12} = 0$ and Huber-Mises conditions, H as

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$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (n_{11}^2 - n_{11}n_{22} + n_{22}^2) + (2n_{11}m_{11} + 2n_{22}m_{22} - n_{11}m_{22} - n_{22}m_{11}) + \\ \quad + (m_{11}^2 - m_{11}m_{22} + m_{22}^2) = 1 \\ (n_{11}^2 - n_{11}n_{22} + n_{22}^2) - (2n_{11}m_{11} + 2n_{22}m_{22} - n_{11}m_{22} - n_{22}m_{11}) + \\ \quad + (m_{11}^2 - m_{11}m_{22} + m_{22}^2) = 1 \end{array} \right\} < 1, \quad (5.1)$$

where $M_{\alpha\beta}$ and $n_{\alpha\beta}$ are dimensionless forces. The alternative cases given correspond to the sheets yielding together or separately. Two-dimensional representations are obtained from these by projections and intersections, and are given in tabulated form and by cyclic interchange of variables. Some of the curves obtained are also shown. The alternative results with Coulomb-Tresca conditions are further outlined. Some comments are made on a treatment of an anisotropic sandwich shell (Ref. 12: M. Sh. Mikeladze, Obshchaya teoriya anizotropnykh zhestko-plasticheskikh obolochek, General Theory of Anisotropic Rigid-Plastic Shells, Izv. AN SSSR, OTN, 1 (1957)85-94), pointing out that the postulate made there involves

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the intensity of stress "in the mean", rather than that at every point, becoming equal to the yield point. There are 11 figures, 4 tables and 24 references: 13 Soviet-bloc and 11 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: P. G. Hodge, Jr., Plastic Analysis of Structures, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1959; P. G. Hodge, Jr., Plastic Analysis of Rotationally Symmetric Shells, DOMIIT Rep 1-6, Chicago 1959; R. T. Shield, D. C. Drucker, Limit Strength of Thin-Walled Pressure Vessels, Proc. 3rd U. S. Congr. Appl. Mech. (Providence 1958), 1958, 665-672; D. C. Drucker, R. T. Shield, Limit Analysis of Symmetrically Loaded Thin Shells of Revolution, J. Appl. Mech. 1, 26 (1959)

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